

60 feet in height and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter. *Pyrus serrulata*, a species from which, apparently, have originated some of the small-fruited cultivated varieties of central China and which has shown a marked degree of blight resistance, is represented. *Pyrus ussuriensis* is the species of which young trees (from seed which Mr. Frank N. Meyer collected) have shown a higher degree of resistance to blight than any other species yet tested. It is from this that have arisen some of the best cultivated pears of China such as the "Ya Kuang li," a large pear resembling the Bartlett, which compares well in flavor with the best European pears; the "Suan li," a small but very juicy pear of tart flavor; and the "Pai li," a medium-sized lemon-yellow pear of excellent flavor.

The researches on crown-gall and the search for a stock for the stone fruits have revealed the fact that the Japanese mume (*Prunus mume*, Nos. 45876 to 45881) is worthy of careful study, and through the kindness of Prof. Onda a collection of the most promising varieties has been obtained. These include the varieties which are most used by the Japanese for the production of their pickled mume, a kind of pickle which for sourness makes all other pickles seem sweet. There are said to be several hundred varieties of this species (which is classed as an apricot rather than a plum), and a thorough canvass of the various forms should be made.

As the result of many years of plant breeding and selection, Dr. Van Fleet has produced some remarkable varieties of chestnuts of the species *Castanea crenata* and of the Chinese species which Mr. Meyer introduced (*C. mollissima*), which is resistant to the bark disease. He has produced some interesting hybrids between *Castanea crenata* and *C. pumila*, the common chinquapin. These are for trial as orchard trees for the production of table chestnuts (Nos. 45858 to 45866).

In this connection Mr. Meyer's discovery of a shrubby chinquapin (*Castanea sequinii*, No. 45949), which is found on the mountain slopes of central China and which appears to be immune to the bark disease and at the same time better adapted to moist locations, is worthy of mention.

In 1898 Prof. Hansen introduced a Russian variety of quince (*Cydonia oblonga*, S. P. I. No. 1123), which at Murdock, Kans., has proved hardy and which bears excellent fruit, whereas the standard varieties do not fruit there. Budded plants of this variety are being again distributed under Nos. 45889 and 45890.

During the winter of 1917-18, when Mr. Meyer was in Ichang, he made an investigation of the Ichang lemon, which, according to the researches of Swingle, is to be considered as a new species of the genus *Citrus* (*C. ichangensis*). He found that it was used by the